BELIEFES THE CHURCH MUST TAKE DECIDED STAND.

Tells the Diocesan Convention That the Laus of the States Are a Menace to Society and the Jest of the Civilized World Time to Defend the Sacrament of

Marriage-Dr. Briggs at the Convention. Babop Potter disappointed the fighting chare-husen of New York by making no referto the battle over the higher criticism of the Bible, in his annual address before the Dipresan Convention, which met in the Church of the Incarnation, on Murray Hill yesterday, Opponents of the admission of Dr. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary to the priestle and of the Protestant Episcopai Church hand that the Bishop would throw down the gauntlet to them in the convention by reaffirming his emphatic declaration of last May when, on the Sunday that Dr. Briggs was prate a priest, he publicly champloned the foremost of the higher critics in America and "deplored the outery against him as betraying a lamentable ignorance of the progress of sound learning and the judgnt of the best Christian scholars." The High Church party was stung by the Bishop's investive, but it was willing to be stung again. that the issue between the friends of higher critics and the "defenders of the faith eace delivered to the Saints" might be the more charply defined on the eve of the fight over the election of members of the Standing

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, whose admission to the priesthood after his suspension for heresy by the Presbyterians has so torn up the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, appeared in the convention unexpectedly went to Europe immediately after his ordination by Bishop Potter in May in the Pro-Cathedral, and the ship on which he sailed, the Barbarossa, had a fire in her hold on her way out. Dr. Brigge returned on the Barbarossa, which came into port yesterday morning, and he went directly from the steamship pier to the convention. He spent a part of his time abroad studying in England, and the other part resting in Switzerland. This winter he will continue his teaching at the Union Theological Seminary, and will take up work at the Pro-Cathedral. Dr. Briggs was warmly greeted by many of the clergy. For a while he had a seat near the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin of Westchester, the leader of the opposition to his ordination. The two men did not exchange greetings. Dr. Clendenin is suffering from the strain of overwork. He was not surprised that the Bishop made no reference to the burning question in the Church.

Far from stirring up the High Churchmen, Bishop Potter pacified them to a degree by speaking at length on marriage and divorce. In the general convention the Bishor been counted among the churchmen who disapproved of the radical divorce eanon urged by the High Churchmen —no remarriage of divorced persons, and the breach between the Bishop and the High Church party has been widened in consequence. In his convention address the Bishop propitiated the opponents of remarriage after divorce by conceding the necessity of radical action in view of recent scandals in New York society, although he was not ready to say that the prohibition of remarriage was the right remedy for the evil. "Our General Convention," said Bishop Pot-

ter. "at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments of our very inadequate can non (as it seems to me) of marriage and divorce. Its councils were, as you are aware, divided upon the question whether that cannon could best be amended by withdrawing from it all authorization of remarriage, whether under the sanction of our Lord's words in St. Matthew xix. 9, or otherwise; or, by making more stringent the conditions under which it should be competent for he Ordinary to sanction with the authority of these words the remarriage of the innodiscussion here. The Church will doubtless always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture to which I have referred, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But, meantime, the whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer here. which have undoubtedly awakened in all soberminded Christian people a profound sense of them as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced per-

greatly widened and deepened. 'I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that iwe may reach at present; for undoubtedly it must be owned that, in the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely tha which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only because it has been fraudulently obtained. Here the judgment of eminent publicists and legal authorities concur, and some of them of foremostrank as jurists and Churchmen have agreed in the opinion that our only safe dent among us, is one in which the Church refuses re-marriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and

universally. Such a remedy for our present evils would doubtless be, as some of us may think, a very drastic one, but the evil has grown to such proportions, it may justly be answered, that we can meet it with no other; and in one sense this is undoubtedly ject, however, will disclose to us, I think, the fact that it is not the only remedy, and that it accepted as a flux solution of the whole social problem of which, after all, it is but a small part, we are destined to be disappointed as to

"For that wider view will reveal to us that the social relations of our time, in all their various ramifications, have been profoundly affected by causes which reside in the character of our free institutions and in that Zeitgeist-that spirit of the age-in which the historian of the future will discern perhaps its mightiest force. I may best describe that spirit so far as we are here concerned with it as the spirit of intrace its progress elsewhere, but here, at any rate, it has issued in the almost complete abrogation of some earlier forms of authority, and not only that, but of some of the most venerable and sacred traditions of the community and the State. In this direction nothing has been more serious than those results which have affected the family, and especially the institutions and obligat onsof marriage. These last have come to he so lightly regarded that now, at length the least thoughtful among us are beginning to realize the vicious tendencies in some forty or fifty different commonwealths of our omposite and contradictory legislation; and to recognize that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is a menace to the foundations of society, and

the jest of the civilized world. 'It would be well that the Church should meet such a situation with a stern front, and with legislation which, so far as she is concerned, will make divorce increasingly dif-ficult if not impossible. " " Believe me Believe me no canon of marriage which does not reach back a good way in a precautionary discretion will be, here, of any substantial avail; and if we are niming, as I hope we may, to set a nigher standard here. I hope it may be wide enough at its base to include aspects of this whole subject which in our current discussions of it are largely overlooked. For here the Church's office should not be merely to recatablish and exalt the ancient eanctities of marriage, but first of all that most ancient institution in which it took its rise. The decay of the august sacredness of marge in our day is not more starming than the

BISHOP POTTER ON DIVORCE | painful tokens which salute us of the disinte-

The High Churchmen won a point when the Bishop's address was laid before the convenion. George MacCulloch Miller asked that a large and representative committee" take up that portion of the Bishop's address referring to marriage and divorce and present a report upon it. Mr. Miller asked that, if the report was made after adjournment, it be printed as part of the convention proceedings, The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church, the leader of the Broad Church party, strongly objected to the printing of the committee's report without the convention's endorsement as against all precedent. Bishop Potter took the same ground. With Dr. Huntington's amendment that the report be made to the next convention. If not made to this, the resolution passed, but Mr. Miller then moved the the committee print its report outside of convention journal as soon as it was completed. On a division of the house this motion was carried by a vote of 136 to 80. Dr. Clendenin was gratified by the vote. Publicity,

he said, was what was wanted. The Bishop later in the day named this committee: The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Prescott Evarts of Wappinger Falls, George MacCulloch Miller, George Zabriskie, Francis L. Stetson and Col, William Jay.

During the afternoon Dr. Dix presented a resolution welcoming Admiral Dewey. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Niles of Sing Sing, who said that the Admiral was a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church, Montpelier, Vt., the resolution was amended to show that Dewey was a Protestant Episcopalian. As adopted it

Resolved. That the diocese of New York now assembled in convention take this occasion to welcome Admiral Dewey on the occasion of his return home, and to send him, their fellow Churchman, this expression of their personal admiration and regard, and their appreciation of his brilliant services to our country.

During the day the anti-Briggs leaders distributed ballots for the election of Standing Committeemen to-day. The Broad Church party does not doubt that the whole present committee will be re-elected, defeating the candidates agreed upon at the conference of High Churchmen on Tuesday.

A public session of the convention was held at Ascension Church, Fifth Avenue and Teuth street, in the evening. Papers were read on religious developments at the end of the nineteenth century "Religious Thought at the End of the Nine-

teenth Century" was the subject allotted terthe Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church. Dr. Parks said that the great characteristic of the religious thought to-day was an unappeasable desire to search out the truth. Not only the unessential things but the "verities themselves," he said, were brought into the forum to be tested by personal standards of morality and personal standards of belief. There is an undoubted danger, he said, that the man who includes in this sort of thinking will become a heretic. But there is a compen sation for the danger. There never was a world so set upon truth.

This is the age of comparative theology. We study the essential soul of man. There is danger in such study. Many ships go to the sea and come not back again -but the commerce of the world is the the world. Is not all the world a battle and every man a soldier? The danger is of course that men shall idealize error and degrade truth. The compensations are the spread of the spirit of sympathy between followers of all the creeds; the spread of

the spirit of toleration, the spread of the work

of the Holy Ghost, not in the nineteenthwen-

tury, but ever since he made man; "the pulling up and burning down of the narrow and peatiferous system which we call Calvinism." The Rev. Dr. Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin read a paper on "Church Work at the End of the Nineteenth Century," and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church discussed "Church Unity at the End of the Nineteenth Century."

The session was followed by a reception for the delegates at the home of Bishop Potter.

UNION LABOR GETS TRUAX'S HEAD. Forced to Resign as Chairman of Chicago's

Fall Festival-Post Office Cornerstone. CHICAGO Sept. 27 -After an all-night cassion Charles Truax, Chairman of the Fall Festival Committee, was forced to rein deference to the demands of the labor unions who threatened to sons, under any circumstances whatever, has | stop the cornerstone ceremonies and the October festivities if he did not retire. It was not until about 3 o'clock this morning that Mr. Truax affixed his signature to a formal resig-

Mr. Trunx was brought around at the Union League Club at midnight by the Federal officials who have charge of the cornerstone feature of the October celebration. To this have been invited President McKinley, President been invited President Mckinley, President Diaz, the Earl of Minton, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Admiral Dewey and hundreds of other prominent men. The labor people delivered an ultimatum last night announing that a strike would be called if Truax did not retire. He had accused their representatives of seeking a \$5,000 bribe to settle the labor dispute and nothing but his withdrawal would au file:

labor dispute and nothing but his withdrawal would suffice.

Among those who brought pressure to bear on Mr. Trunx were Fostmaster Charles U. Gordon, William Penn Nixon, Collector of Port; Col. Jonathan Merriam, United States District Attorney; Sol Betheal, Marshal Ames, F. E. Corne, Collector of Internal Revenue; William L. Williams and Major Tucker.

It is also known that President McKinley had demanded an assurance from the Cornerstone Committee that the labor trouble be settled at once or he would withdraw his acceptance of the invitation.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 27.— Late this evening it was reported that the Earl of Minto had decided not to accept the invitation to aftend the celebration next month at Chicago. His aide-de-camp is the authority for this information. It is further said that Lord Minto and party will leave at the end of the week for New York to attend the international yacht races and that at the conclusion of same Lady Minto will take passage for England.

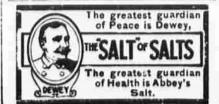
PARTNER GONE, FIRM RUINED.

Clenkmaker Edward Stern Sald to Have Frequented Poolrooms.

Scheyer, Pots & Co., manufacturers of cloaks. capes, and suits at 24 and 26 West Fourth atreet, made an assignment yesterday to Her-man Liebmann. The partners are Moses Scheyer. Theodore Pots and Edward Stern. The deed was signed by Scheyer and Pots only. It stated in the deed that Stern had absconded and abandoned the property of the firm, Horwitz & Samuels, the attorneys, said that Mr. Stern had disappeared about ten days ago

Mr. Stern had disappeared about ten days ago and nothing had been heard from him. He had abandoned his family, his partners and the business. He left a wife and several small children and his family do not know his whereabouts or what has become of him. He had charge of the finances of the firm while the other two natures were salesmen on the road. He left his books in great confusion. Accountains have been at work on the books for several days to find out how things stand, the other partners have tried to learn what has become of the meney, and they found that Stern had been frequenting poolrooms and was well known in some of them. They learned this from communications sent to the atore from poolrooms inquiring about him. Whether he was also speculating in Wall street is not known. Stern is about 30 years old. The lisbilities will probably not be more than \$10,000.

Corn Exchange Bank Cashler Resigns. Loftin Love, cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, has resigned, the resignation to take offect on Oct. 1. He has been in the bank thirty-three years. President Nash said yes-terday: Mr. Love is going to take a long yearation. When he returns we may offer to him the superintendency of our branches."



BITTEN BY A COPPERHEAD.

DAN TRACET OF NYACK HAS A CLOSE

CALL FOR HIS LIFE. The Reptile Sinks Its Fangs Deep into His Hand and but for His Fine Physique, Improvised Tourniquet and a Liberal Use of Whiskey He Would Have Died,

NYACE, N. Y., Sept. 27 .- In spite of the best efforts of a large and active copperhend snake to put a permanent end to his activity no later than Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Dan Tracey of this place is now back at work on the new telephone line. He is pretty generally regarded as a wonder, for an ordinary man being bitten by a copperhead is not expected to recover from it entirely for a considerable time, and some-times it happens that the victim does not recover at all. However, Tracey is more robust than the average man and promptness of treatment doubtless is largely responsible for his having come out so well. Even so, he gave a very lively night of exercise to those having charge of him.

D. Tracey is six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds, doesn't drink, hardly knows what illness is and is altogether as robust a specimen of manhood as can be found. He has been employed for several weeks digging post holes for the telephone line between West Nyack and Haverstraw, and was at work on Tuesday afternoon at Brant's Corners. The region is hilly and full of rock heaps and gullies, an ideal fall home for copperheads. When it came time to knock off work Tracey had dropped his tools near two rocks that lay close together, and was busy rolling some other rocks out of the way and down the hillsides. He walked over to get his tools and reached down beside the two rocks with his right hand, when he gave a sudden exclamation and dropped the bar that he

"What's wrong, Dan?" asked a fellow laborer who stood near.
"I've spiked myself on a thorn," replied

"It went into the bone. Look at my On the back of the hand between the knuckles of the first and middle fingers was a spot of

"Whew! it hurts," said Tracey, flapping the hand. " I'll take a look at that thorn." Leaning over he lifted one of the rocks, when the copperhead, which had been lying under there, struck at him. This time he saw the snake soon enough to avoid the stroke, and running to the roadside, picked up a club with which he started back. The snake met him half way and took the offensive.

lashing out at him again, and getting back into position for another atroke so swiftly that the man had little chance to land an effective blow Picking up a rock he destroyed the enemy's formation, then beat it to death with a club, "Look at your hand, man!" cried the other workman as soon as the fight was over. "You want to get to a doctor quick."

The back of the hand had turned a dull purplish hus and was terribly bloated, and the welling was going up the arm fast. Aiready the fingers were paralyzed.

"If that goes up to my head I'm a goner." sald Tracey. "Twist that handerchief around he arm as tight as you can."

He tossed his bandanna to his companion. who improvised a tourniquet, a precaution which the doctor afterward said was of the greatest value. Then together they set off at a trot for the office of Dr. W. C. McKeeby of this place, which they reached just forty minutes after the patient had been bitten. A ready the polson had begun its weakening action upon the heart. Tracey's heart action was 140, irreg-ular and weak. He did not complain of pain. but feit dizzy and half stupified.

The first thing Dr. McKeeby did was to give the patient a hypodermic injection of strychnine as a heart stimulant; then, examining the hand, he found two distinct and deep punctures where the langs had struck. Cutting freely into the flesh he had Tracey suck the wound, after which he injected into it permanganate of potash, an untidote to snake venom. So tightly was the arm bound that the hand was cold, and there was danger of coajulation of the blood; but as soon as the physician removed the bandage the swelling, which had been confined to that part of the arm below the bandage, quickly extended to the neck together with some discoloration. By this time the man's wrist was twice the normal size and he had entirely lost the use of his hand. He had rallied somewhat, however, and said that he could walk to the Nyack House, a few blocks away, where he had

been boarding. "As soon as you get there," said Dr. McKeeby, you drink all the whiskey you can. Swallow this dose of it before you go."
"But\_I'm not a drinking man, Doctor," ob-

"As soon as you get there," said Dr. McKeebr, "you drink all the whiskey you can. Swallow this dose of it before you go."

"But I'm not a drinking man, Doctor," objected Tracey.

"You'll be a drinking man this night," said the doctor, while you can keep awake and swallow. If you feel worse or the swelling increases send for me."

To the Nyack House went Tracey and told Peter Gross, the proprietor, who is a friend of his, that he wanted to be filled up with whiskey as an antidote for snake bite. Gross made him drink nearly a quart in about an hour. At about 80 clock Dr. McKeeby in his office heard a great row in progress out on the street. A thick, stammering voice was howling that the place was full of snakes, and yelling with fear and rage. Other voices were disputing loudly over something. The doctor ran out and found his patient struggling with Gross and two other friends, and a policeman who wanted to arrest Tracey for intoxication. As soon as the matter was explained to him, he helped to get the maddened patient into the doctor's office, and Tracey fought snakes on all sides, and perked snasmodically from his knees up. There was danger of convulsions, but the physician gave him quieting drugs, and finally got him calmed down enough so that his friends could take him back home.

Examination showed that the progress of the case was satisfactory. As soon as the spasmodic symptoms were overcome the heart action was found to be stronger and stender than it had been and the swelling had not made any further headway. Only the right arm was affected. Gross and the others got Tracey to be and enlisted several other friends to help take care of him. All night long he fought them in relays. Sometimes he was on top, sometimes they were on top; sometimes they were on top; sometimes they were found train had gone through it was practically gone, but the fingers were still a little still and weak. Nevertheless. Tracey decided to report for work, and a tendency to nervousness. The swelling went down rapidly. By the mornin

Atlanta's Troops Start for New York. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27 .- Atlanta's military delegation to the Dewey celebration in New York City left at noon to-day in a special train over the Seaboard Air Line. There were six companies and a machine gun battery, com-prising in all 250 men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Park Woodward. They will arrive in New York about d o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The men will be quartered in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Recokley.

Brooklyn Getting into Hollday Attire. Brooklynites who have been tardy in decoraing in honor of Admiral Dewey's arrival apparently woke up yesterday to the fact that the elebration was about to begin and before night many residences in different parts of the orough were beginning to take on a holiday attire. This was especially so in the districts mostly inhabited by Germans. It is doubtful if any section of Brooklyn outside of that of the dry goods afters and big clubs looks prettier than that of the Germans now. FIVE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Engineer on a Light Engine Disobeyer Orders and Ran Into a Freight. GLASGOW, Mont., Sept. 27,-Through the disregarding of orders by the engineer of a light engine, proceeding west from Havre, a wreck occurred five miles west of here on the Great

Northern Railroad at a late hour last night Five men were killed and two seriously in jured in a head-on collision between the light engine and an east-bound freight. The two engines were demolished, the train

of freight cars being piled upon them. The onductor, engineer and fireman of the freight train were killed outright, as were the conductor and engineer on the light engine. The fireman and a brakeman on the light engine were seriously wounded and may die. The light engine had disobeyed orders in

proceeding past the designated meeting point in hope of reaching the next station. The collision occurred on a curve.

ITALIAN BANKER BURSTS UP. Blew In on Brooklyn Rapid Transit D

Francesco Alelfo, Italian banker and speculator in the stock market, posted two notices of assignment on the doors of his banking rooms, 182 Worth street, on Tuesday night and left town. He had used the money deposited with him by his fellow countrymen and the Chinese residents of Pell and Mott street n an effort to make his fortune by speculating in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. He lost and had to close his bank and knowing the temper of his countrymen he left the city in haste, a that he would not have to explain the situation to them. He made an assignment to Francesco Tocci, another Italian banker, who began au examination of the books yesterday thought that the deposits in the bank amount ed to \$50,000 and that the assets are \$25,000. The money was deposited by Italian laborers push cart men and small shopkeepers and by

Chinamen News of the failure of the bank apread through the Italian and Chinese quarters ran idly and depositors rushed to the Worth street counting house in the hope that they might be able to catch Aiello. No catchee. The police man on post sent to the station for help. Three more policemen were despatched at once to keep order. In the bank Tocci was hard at work on the books. Outside the Chinese depositors stood in groups apart from the Ital ians discussing their losses. To nearly all, the failure of the back meant that their plans for

ians discussing their losses. To nearly all, the failure of the back meant that their plans for going home were frustrated and they were neither happy nor good-natured.

All persons who inquired for information in regard to Aiello were referred to the law firm of Epstein Bros. of 320 Broadway, his attorneys. They gave out this statement:

The business of the firm was conducted by Mr. Francesco Aielio as an individual, under the name of Aielio & Co. Mr. Aielio is out of town at present, but expects to pay the depositors in fult. No positive statement of the assets and liabilities can be made until the books are examined, but a rough estimate of \$40,000 or \$50,000 will cover the amount of the deposits, while I should say the assets at present are about \$30,000. Personal speculations in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock by Mr. Aiello, resulting in heavy losses, caused the failure. Mr. Aiello iost nearly \$50,000 of his own money during the recent drop in prices, and also nearly the same amount of the bank's money went the same amount of the bank's money went the same amount of the same tirely honest in this matter, and has turned over all his property to the assigned to be used in settling the depositors claims. Just now I should say that at least 50 per cent, of the loss will be covered by the assets, and Mr. Aiello declares his intention of settling the amounts in full.

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THE BATES-GUILD CONTEST. The Former Claims 1,039 Delegates as

Against 790 for Guild. Boston, Sept. 28.-At 1 o'clock this morning the managers of Speaker Bates's campaign for the Lieutenant Governorship had heard from all the delegates throughout the State except 140. At that time the Bates men claimed 1,080 delegates in their column while their returns gave gates in their column while their returns gave
Guild 78% delegates. The contest in the different cities last night resulted as follows
Somerville, Bates 34, Guild 0; Medford, Bates
12, Guild d. Waltham, Bates 10, Guild 11;
Haverhill, Bates 13, Guild 12; Lowell,
Bates 31, Guild 25; Newton, Bates 11,
Guild 10; Lawrence Bates 12, Guild 20; Springfield, Bates 14, Guild 27, In sixty-one towns
that voted last night and that had been heard
from up to I o'clock this morning Bates got 13;

from up to I o'clock this morning Bates got (3) while Gutid received (12.

SPRING-FIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—To-night's caucuses in western Massachusetts were favorable to Guild for Lieut. Governor and the Guild men say they have regained much of the ground lost last night. Out of 46 delegates elected in Springfield and West Springfield it is estimated that Guild secured at least 32.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- Among the contributions to the Dewey home fund received to-day by Treasurer Roberts, were \$750 from Miss Helen Gould, \$500 from John D. Arch-bold of New York, \$500 from Mrs. Emmoss Blaine, \$100 from Levi P. Morton, \$250 addi-tional from Spier & Co. of New York and \$100 from R. A. Johnson of Washington. The total subscriptions to date amount to \$42,625.

James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, will be redlected Frestdent of the Clearing House Association of Tuesday next. William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, who retired as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, will be succeeded by E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

## **UN BABY'S FACE**

Mother Ashamed to Take Him Out. Everything Failed to Cure. CUTICURA Cured in 3 Days.

Thave had my haby sick with his face full of ring-worm, and tried overything and failed. I was ashaned to take him out, for every one would look at him. I was told to get Goricena. I got it on Wedneaday, and by Saturday his face was all dried up. Now I can take him everywhere. I cannot say enough about Cornewa. If people only knew about how his face looked a week ago, and see it toolay, they would never be without it. The people in the huse can tell you how his face was, and how it is to day. Oct. 8, 1808. Bus So. First at., Ersoklyn, N. Y.

### CRAZY WITH ITCHING Eczema on Head. Got into the Eyes.

Doctor & Institutes Could Not Cure. Cured in 2 Months by CUTICURA.

I have been troubled over two years with eccem-I have been transled over two years with eccents on the top of my head. It first started to itch, something fierre. My doctor said it was ecoma, and treated me for an inouta, with foliure, so I tried as new York institute, which the same, I tried a New York institute, which treated me for six months had come mot reach any further than ino rest. I had it worse than for in the start, as it commonded to get in we see, and nearly got me cray, with inching. I not seed your advertisement in the N. Y. West, and thought I would try Citylithe remelies. In two analysis to the left and know that I had don't constitute that any to constitute in the constitute of the constitute.

ALFERI MEINEL.

CUTPUES REMEDIES AT: bayend all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood nutribers, and humor remedies of modern times. Warm baths with CUTPUES AND MODERN WHICH THE ADDITION WHICH CUTPUES AND THE ADDITION WHICH CHARLES AND THE SAUVENT, greatest of humor expellers, have cured thousands of cases where suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible.

CAPT. CARTER'S DEFENCE.

WATNE MACTEAGH'S ARGUMENT FOR THE CONFICTED OFFICER lercely Attacks the Court-Martial, haying

Its Action Was Just Like That of the Dreyfus Judges-Dlegal Evidence Admitted and Other Evidence Excluded. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Wayne MacVeagh ounsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineer, U.S.A., convicted by court-martial of defrauding the Government while in charge of harbor improvements at Savannah, appeared before the Attorney-General this morning to present additional arguments in behalf of the accused officer. Mr. MacVeagh devoted his whole time to an effort to show that certain evidence presented to the court-martial was rregularly admitted and that other evidence which should have been considered was not

At the very beginning of his speech Mr. Mac Veagh made a flerce attack on the military ourt-martial that tried Carter, and on two bureaus of the War Department which he did not name, but were understood to be the En-gineers' and Judge-Advocates' departments. "Soon after the present Secretary of War came into office," said Mr. MacVengh, "I considered the idea of addressing to him a polite letter suggesting that he post in large letters over the doors of two of the bureaus of his department an order that no lies should be given out from those offices to newspaper men dur ing office hours."

He then declared that the publication of slanders against Capt. Carter, because repre-sentatives of the press were misled by falsehoods promulgated as official facts by officers of the War Department had been simply scandalous. He discussed a number of these alleged falsehoods in detail, and from that diseussion went on to say that many lying state ments had been published about his own remarks as Capt. Carter's counsel. He dealed, for instance, that he had ever compared the arter case to the Dreyfus case.

Mr. Mac Veagh passed on to a scathing critiism of the Carter court-martial. He charged that the court had proceeded from beginning to end in the grossest violation of legal requirements and usages. He referred to the manner of prosecuting Carter as "a jumble" of charges and testimony, and said:

"If a civil court tries the veriest tramp, i cannot prosecute him on the separate charges of vagrancy, burglary and bigamy all at once, but must proceed to try him on one charge at a time. Yet the trial of Capt. Carter was conducted in the grossest violation of this sim-

Mr. MacVeagh spoke of Capt. Carter's plea made early in the trial, of the statute of limitation, which plea was disallowed by the courtmartial. The plea was entered by Carter, he said, not because he regarded it as necessary in order to escape conviction, but under advice of his legal advisers, who said that it would avoid a long and extremely tedious trial and the injection of the officer's private affairs into the hearings. From the momentCarter entered this plea, Mr. MacVeagh said dramatically, he lost his case. It prejudiced the members of the court-martial against him, and he was then and there pre-judged to be guilty.

As to the contract price fixed for work at Savannah, Mr. MacVeagh said that letters written subsequent to the trial by distinguished engineer officers of the army, as well as some testimony at the court-martial, showed that 72 cents per square yard for mattresses was not a high price. The Government prices for such work on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts averaged more than \$1. Contracts were let for work under the supervision of such officers as Col. Peter C. Haines at more than \$1 per square

Mr. MacVeagh read the written testimony of several engineers, in and out of the army, in favor of Carter. One of these declared that Carter was not only innocent, but that he had cenducted the work so ably that he had saved at least \$1,000,000 to the Government. Some o these letters were written very recently, and

A recess was taken at I o'clock and the hearing continued an hour later. Mr. Mac Veagh several times during the afternoon unsparingly denounce! the methods of procedure of the court-martial and attempted to show that if any one of several points of illegal evidence had been excluded Capt, Carter could never have been convicted. Among instances of alleged illegal evidence he referred to a lette written by Cooper to his partner in the proscention, Capt. Gillette, on Aug. 7, 1807. letter was admitted in evidence against Capt. Carter, aithough it was simply a communication between two members of the prosecution in the case and was written a year subsequent t the latest overt act in the alleged conspirace

Mr. MacVeagh answered the criticism made byCarter's enemies and sustained by the courtmartial that only twenty-two days had been allowed between the issue of the advertisement for bids and the awarding of the contract He showed that Carter had saved two days by telegraphing from Washington to have the advertisement issued at Savanosh, instead of writing a letter as he might have done. Moreover, Mr. Mac Vengli said that the prosecutors in the Carter case had in their possession all the time written proof that in forty-nine instances in the history of the country, the average time between the advertising for bhis and letting of contracts was the same as Capt. Carter al-

contracts was the sume as Capt. Carter allowed.

Mr. Mae Veagh paid particular attention to the declarations of the court-martial that its fields erations were not authors to the rules of evidence which obtain in civil courts. In doing so he characterized the members of the courtmartial as a law unto the necessary its exactly like the judges in the Dreylus trial.

In conclusion Mr. MacVeagh summed up the objections of Capt. Carter's counsel to the proceedings of the court-martial by citing twenty errors which he regarded as vital from a legal standpoint. Among these was the incapacity of the court to summon any except volunteer witnesses, allowing them to answer what they chose, and only what they chose; the flouting by the court of the 105d article of war, "just as the Dreyfus judges flouted the fludings of the Court of Cessation:" refusal to be bound by the rules of evidence; admitting no reference to the case in hand of the statute of limitation; examination of the testimony of Carter; the admission of the testimony of Carter; the admission of the statute of limitation; examination of the statute of limitation; examination of the testimony of Carter; the admission of the testimony from persons as witnesses whom "Col. Barr thought in the capacious receases of his mind to be included in the phrase divers persons."

MINTAIN THE FLAG!

Patriotic Sons of America as an Order Endorses the Philippines Policy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.-The National Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America, which City of Birmingham has been in session in this city for two days. adjourned to-night to meet in Buffalo next year. The convention sent congratulations to Admiral Dewey. This resolution was adopted Resolved. That whilst this order is absolutely non-partisan, the National Camp, in convention assembled, would be recreant to duty nd faithless to the patriotic citizenship and faithless to the patriotic citizenship which it represents it it did not declare in its planues possible way the featty of the entire brotherhood to the featty of the entire brotherhood to the flag and the principles of liberty and enlightenment of which it is the emblem; that in the effort now in progress in the Philippines to suppress a wicked and causeless rebellion, the Government at Washington represents American manhood, and has our sympathy and support; that the flag, the sign and token of the best type of Government mankind ever saw must never be pulled down in the presence of any foe, and that those who advocate such a cowardly and contemptible police, a police that would make our republic a laughing stock of the civilized world, are recreant to the plainest obligations of American citizenship. 6. B. Post of This City to Be Architect of

the Department of Justice Bullding. WASHINGTON, Sept 27 - Attorney General Griggs this morning selected G. B. Post of New York as the architect for the new building for the Department of Justice. The selection was the Department of Justice. The selection was made from a list of three prominent firms. Mr. Post was first. Second in point of acceptability were Price & Alken of New York, and the third was Warren & Wetmore of the same city. Price & Alken will receive \$1,000 and Warren & Wetmore \$000 for their work.

The new suiding will cost about \$60,000, and the architect's fees will be about \$45,000. The selection of the design was made as the result of a competition in which a great number of leading architects took part.

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THE PART OF SALES

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WE FIRE FOR IRISH MACKEREL.

Cheaper Than Importing Them-Irish Fishers Say We Don't Play Fair. The appearance recently of American fishing boats belonging to the mackere! fiset in Irish waters has, according to a despatch from Dul-

fin, created much indignation among the Irish fishermen and fish exporters. who complain that the Americans enter into an unfair competition with them, The Americans, it is asserted use nets with a mesh smaller than that of the Irish fishermen, which eatch and deatroy great quantities of immature mackerel, and over use sling nets which are probibiled at home.

The appearance of American fisherman in Irish waters is attributed to the failure of the mackerel eatch in home waters, which has dropped, it is said, from 400,000 barreis a year to less than 40,000 barreis a year to less than 40,000, and this result, it is asserted, has been largely due to the use of the small mesh nets. The local supply of mackerel is made up by means of importations from Ireland and Norway, Ireland and anone supplying something like 50,000 barreis, and now, because of the tariff duty it pays better to go across and eatch the fish than to buy and import them.

The threatened loss of this trade has also added considerably to the lill will with which the Irish fishermen have seen our vessels in their waters. The Americans, it is asserted, use nets with

Rush Orders to Buy Heavy Horses for Great Britain.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.-Large exports of heavy draft horses to London will be made the latter part of the week. Orders by cable were re-ceived at the Union Stock Yards yesterday to buy up all the 1.200 pound "gunners" the Western market afforded and to make arrange-ments for immediate shipment. The arrange-ments for immediate shipment. The arrange-ment shows the South African compaign, and the commission was marked "rush" and "imperative."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

MINIATURE ALMANAC-PHIS DAY, 5:58 | Sun sets | 5:48 | Moon sets | 12:00 RIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook . 2:57 | Gov. I'd | 8:20 | Hell Gate | 5:22

Arrived-Wednesday, Sept. 27, Crutser Chicago, Admiral Howison, Bar 1. S. Cruiser, Chicago, Admiral Howison, Baralos, Sept. 23.

sa Teutonic, McKlastry, Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Sa Lahn, Pohle, Bremen, Sept. 10.

Sa Lahn, Pohle, Bremen, Sept. 10.

Sa Howiss, Thompson, Doukirk, Sept. 11.

Sa Paletinia, Simmons, Padaine, Aug. 3.

Sa Havana, Stevens, Havana, Sept. 24.

Sa Aivance, Phillips, Colon, Sept. 20.

Sa Wamibi, Pearson, Sourabaya, July 6.

Sa Wandiy, Pearson, Sourabaya, July 6.

Sa Wingo, Rantinieh, Samarang, July 28.

Sa Olimpo, Rantinieh, Samarang, July 28.

Sa Origon, Herice, Kingston, Sept. 15.

Sa Admiral Nolson, Houderson, Ardrossan, Sept. 8.

Sa Hamiland, Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

Sa Mismi, Pelano, Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

Sa Mismi, Delano, Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

Sa Jefferson, Bole, Norfolk, Sept. 26.

Sa Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.

ARRIVED OUT Se St. Louis, from New York, at Southampton, Be Massdam, from New York, at Rotterdam "a Menonines, from New York, at London, Be Oceanic, from New York, at Lordon, Na Trave, from New York, at Bouthampton, St Anchords, from New York, at Glasgow, Se Pretoria, from New York, at Plymouth,

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. rmanic, from Liverpool for New York, rvia, from I. verpool for New York.

A. H. Thorn Guracao. 11 00 A M Santiago, Nassau Exclairer, New Orleans Sail To-Mercow, Sail Saturday, Sept. 4).

Sail Saturday, Nept. 4)
La Touraine, Havre 700 A M
Estrura Liverpool 1000 A M
Kaiset Withelm H, Naples 1000 A M
Ratterdam, Hotterdam 8 00 A M
Ratterdam, Hotterdam 8 00 A M
Ratterdam, Hotterdam 8 00 A M
Norve, Christianeand, 11 00 A M
Paricia, Hamburg
Marquette, London,
Havana, Havana 11 00 A M
Orcadian, Glassow
Prifels Kins, Autwerp
Hoffalo, Hull
Ella, Nuwitas 11 0 A M
Natest, Havana, 10 00 A M
Heantless, La Plata, 10 00 A M
Louisana, New Orleans INCOMING STRAMBUILDS

Knight Bachelor. Orendan Pawnee Ethiopia Glasgow Gibraltar Gibraltar Gibraltar New Orleans Hamburg New Astle Shiel Is Antwern New Orleans Liverpool Hamburg London Hull Dumbee Salveston New Orleans Savannah Due Naturday, Nept. 80.
Southampton
ina Galvestin Dur Nanday, Oct. 1 London Havre London S. Kitte. Rotterdam Liverpood Gibratar New Orleans Due Tuesday, Get ..

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ORDERED LONG SR STOCKINGS.

Humane Society Agent Objected to Wearing Amorel of Mr. Frencht's Child. New Haven, Corn. Sept. 27 -Wallace 8, Moyle, of this city, an attorney for the Connectient Humane Society, saw the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George f. Fleurot. of New York city, wathing in front of City Hall this afternoon with her parents and he called the attention of the inther to the fact that the child were stockings that were altogether too short for these chilly September

days. The stockings were such as are seen on chil-The stockings were such as are seen on children at the summer reserts and they did not go muchasove their order for shoes. Mr. Figuret was informed by the humane agent that it leaked to him as if the lift e gail was co d, and he ordered that long stockings to cover her legs be put on her wo him as hear, or ne would have occasion to take turther action.

Mr. Fleurost indigmantly inquired the authority of Attorney Movie, who desplayed his Humane Society badge. To might Mr. Moyle visited the office of the City Attorney, gave the facts in the case and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Fleurott on the charge of crueity to children. The City Attorney is investigating the case. Mr. Fleurot and his party, accompanied by a maid, arrived at the Tontine Hotel yesterday afternoon from New York.

POLICE AFTER SHEEHAN'S FRIENDS. One of Them Arrested for Excise Violation but Discharged in Court.

William H. Kenney, a member of the Pequod Club and a warm supporter of John C. Sheehan, was arrested early yesterday evening on a charge of violating the liaines haw at his hotel at 354 Eighth avenue. The arrest was made by Policeman Devanney of the West Thirty-seventh street station. The policeman testified in the West Fifty-fourth street police came yesterion that he saw four men at Kenney's bar after 1 A. M.

Kenney's bar after 1 A. M.

Kenney's bar after 1 A. M.

Kenney's tar after 1 A. M.

Mr. Sheehan went to the court and held a conference with Mag strate Deuel in his chambers before the case was called. The Magistrate discharged Kenney after hearing the withdrage.

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